The vote which the Saxon Chamber of Deputies came to yesterday, approving of the armaments and granting a large military credit to the Government, shows that war is believed to be imminent. In thus supporting the Crown, the Chamber took care to request the Government to keep German interests mainly in view, and to promote the convocation of a German Parliament, on the basis of the law passed by the German Parliament of 1849. This recurrence to the hopes and projects of a revolutionary period, and the assent of the Saxon Government to the proposal, are remarkable, taken in connection with the gratuitous condemnation simultaneously published in a Prussian semiofficial journal of the policy pursued by Prussia toward the French Revolution of 1789. It shows that the war will not be exempt from influences wider than those of cabinets and councils of generals, and we may soon come to hear more of the popular forces to which it gives scope, than of the causes in which it has originated.

ADVANCE INTO HOLSTEIN. It was rumored on the Paris Bourse that the Prussian

troops would enter Hotstein on June 5 or June 6.

PEACE ADDRESSES. Of the most recent peace addresses presented to the King I will only note those proceeding from 16 chambers of commerce of the Rhenish Provinces, and from the town councils of Dantsic, Crefeld, and Elberfeld. They are all couched in the most unmistakable language, chiefly pointing at the calamities already suffered by commerce and industry. There is hardly a day passes without the Palace being beset with similar petitions.

THE NEW GENERAL ELECTIONS.

In accordance with Article 51 of the Constitution of January 31, 1850, and the Electional Regulations of May 30, 1843, the choice of the primary electors is fixed for the 25th mst., and the final election of members to the Chamber of Deputies for the 3d of July.

PRUSSIA AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The semi-official Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung contains an article disapproving the policy pursued by Prussia toward the French Revolution of 1789, and pointing out that Prussia has no reason to complain of the

ing out that Prussia has no reason to complain of the Becond Empire, and that she must not forget that the French Cabinet during the Danish war prevented the for-mation of any coalition hostile to Prussia. SENTIMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE.

Birthin Correspondence of The London Times.

The Prussian people appear to be as much against the war as ever. We yesterday published the Address of the Berlin Central Conservative Election Committee, which is the programme of the party for the coming elections. A short time since, it will be remembered, the Government dissolved the Legislature, which had so much opposed them, believing that in the excitement caused by impending war the people would rally round the Throne, even though Count Bismark stood beside it. According to the most trustwortly accounts, these expectations have not been realized. From every part of the country, except Silesia, there are protests against the war. The great mercantile and manufacturing towns especially have denounced the Ministerial policy, which they look upon as unnatural toward brother tiermans, and dangerous to the monarch and the common country. In addition to this political opposition there is another, perhaps stronger, which arises from the hardships indicted on all classes by the constription. A militia will fight willingly to rescue the country from actual danger, but it will always be opposed to political and king-made wars. The Prussians have of late years made great advances in industry and material wealth; the young men who swell the ranks of the army to political and king made wars. The Prussians have of late years made great advances in industry and material wealth; the young men who swell the ranks of the army have been better employed, and discontent has in some districts almost taken the form of resistance. This disposition of his subjects has had so great an effect on the mind of the King that even the word "abdication" has been sometimes whispered. But it must not be concluded that because this has been the temper of the people they will patiently submit to Austria. All experience proves that the first blows in a strife between natious rouse a war spirit which soon overcomes the previous discontent or indifference. The presence of Hungarians and Croats on Prussian soil will probably change the whole face of the national politics, and do more for the Conservative party than all their electioneering tactics. The people have sympathized with the Austrian policy, but they do not the less hate and dread the Austrian armies. The King of Prussia is now about to set out for headquarters, and it may be that in a (w days he will have under his command an enthusiastic is well as a brave and efficient army.

Austria.

PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS SUSPENDED.

An Imperial decree had been issued suspending for the present, on account of the dangers menacing the southern parts of the Empire, the laws for the protection of per-sonal liberty and inviolabil ty in Venetia, the Istrian sea-board, Gerzaud Gradisca, Southern Tyrol, and Dalmatia. An order had also been issued empowering the general commanding the Army of the North to suspend, in case of necessity, the above laws in all fortified places under his command, including their environs, and also in some other districts. He is furthermore empowered to establish military courts for the trial of civilians for certain offenses hitherto punishable by the ordinary penal code; and in sertain contingencies to proclaim martial law,

According to the Austrian Military Gazette, the Aus-

pending war. The Lemberg Przyglad and other journals have lately had elaborate articles upon the subject, weighing the chances for and sgainst, and calmly arriving at the conclusion that if the war should develop into one between Austria and France on the one side and Russia and Prussia on the other, there might be a possibility of necomplishing that desirable end. It has long been the policy of the Austrian Government, on the approach of serious events in the sphere of international polities, to hold out an indefinite hope to the Poles under its rule that something may turn up to their advantage; and in so far the license given to the Galleian press in the present instance is neither anything new nor deserving of particular notice. Prussia, also, has just thought it expedient to treat some imprisoned Polish gentlemen with marked clemency. It appears that some Polish political prisoners, who at the close of the last rebellion had been sentenced to from one to three years of honorable confinement, and were detained at the Fortress of Glatz, petitioned the Crown for more comfertable quarters, now that the place is crowded with soldiers. As the most grateful reply they could receive, they were set at liberty.

SAXONY.

The Saxon Chamber of Deputies had voted the credit requested by Government, and approved the projected arma-

SAXONY'S REPLY TO PRUSSIA.

The Saxon Minister at this Court has presented to Count Bismark a dispatch from Baron Von Benst, replying to the statement of the Prussian Government that the Saxon armaments had partly been the cause of the armaments of Prussia. The dispatch says: 'No warlike preparations took place in Saxony either in the first or in the second fortnight of March. The 14th of April may be taken as the date when the armaments, or rather preparations against a surprise from Prussia, commenced, that being the day when the purchase of horses was ordered; the soldiers on furlough were only called in on the 6th, and the reserves on the 7th of May. Count Bismark has already stated in his dispatch to the Prussian Minister at Stuttgard, dated the 22d of May, that the Prussian armaments had commenced at the beginning of March.''

WURTEMBERG.

ments had commenced at the beginning of March."

WURTEMBERG.

It is asserted that the conference between the King of Würtemberg and the Grand Duke of Baden has led to a thorough understanding between the two Sovereigns.

In the sitting of the Würtemberg Chamber of Deputies of June 5, the motion of Herr Rödinger, that the financial and military bills of the Government should not be agreed to by the Chamber before the Assembly of a German Parliament, was rejected almost unanimously, only three members voting in favor of the motion. The proposal of the Committee that the ministerial bills should be agreed to unconditionally was adopted by \$2 against 8 votes.

THE ITALIAN ARMY

The Italian journals are full of official orders respecting the formation of a squadron of guides, two battalions of riflemen, and twenty new battalions of volunteers. It is announced that the number of volunteers who have pre-sented themselves for enrollment amount to 95,000. Two and presented themselves for enrollment at the depots of Come and Varese. Typhus is said to have broken out in the Italian army at the frontiers, and troops are being forwarded every day to the army of the Po and Peschiera. The headquarters of the army is swarming with soldiers. A train containing 100,000 ballets for the Corps of Cialdini has been forwarded, and orders have been given for an immediate supply of 500,000 pairs of boots.

The Italian Government was said to be engaging in London steamers to carry troops.

HUNGARIANS IN THE ITALIAN ARMY. The old Hungarian Legion is reviving. Its headquarters are at Chieti, in the Abruzzi. It now musters between 1,000 and 1,100 men, distributed in two small battalions, each of about 350 bayonets, 200 hussars and upward of 100 artillerymen. It has 12 rifled guns, six of them Whitworths, which Garibaldi at the end of the last war presented to Gen. Turr. No doubt is entertained that recruits will pour in when the war commences, and desertion from the Hungarian regiments in the Austrian service is greatly reckoned upon. In the short campaign of 1859, about 5,000 Hungarians joined the allies, partly deserters and partly prisoners, who suffered themselves to be taken or gladly accepted the new service. Of the 25 Austrian soldiers lately mentioned as having come over in a body to the Italians, 20 were Hungarians and 5 Bohemians. It is intended to form a Hungarian brigade, and afterward a division, to be commanded by Turr. There are already enough officers for the whole division only waiting for a summons. Moritz Perezel, one of the prominent figures in the Hungarian war of 1848-9, is at Turin. His two sons have entered the Hungarian Legion.

THE TAX ON ITALIAN BONDS. THE TAX ON ITALIAN BOXDS.

THE TAX ON ITALIAN BOXDS.

The spondence of the bondon Times.

I have already alluded to the impression produced in France by the Florence Chamber of Deputies voting for the impost of 8 per cent on the holders of Italian bonds. That yote has had a marvelous effect on public enthusiasm, and the cause of oppressed nationalities and of Italian unity has not stood before the prospect of reduced dividends. In one of those agreeable feuilletons which the Journal des Débuis gives fortnightly under the heading "Causeries," and with the signature "Horace de Landie" it is study whence of excitiment is thus alluded. guedie," this sudden change of sentiment is thus alluded

to:

"There is in the French knight of our day a singular mixture of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. The knight rises ordinarily with lance in rest, ready for every encounter. Show him the first windmill your eye catches, and forthwith he burns to engage it. Breathe but the name of Dulcinea and nothing shall arrest him. There is but one infallible mode of bringing him to reason and to the most According to the Austran Military Gazette, the Austrian army now amounts to 800,000 men. The army of operations will consist of 600,000, of whom 350,000 will oppose the Prassians, and 250,000 the Italians.

VIENNA ITEMS.

The latest dispatches look decidedly warlike. The Vienna papers regard the position of affairs as very threatening. An imperial ordinance was published at Vienna on the 5th, ordering that ships of war belonging to nations in amity with Austria be permitted to cast anchor on the coast. The ports of Venice, Pola Caltaro and the Island of Lissa are declared ports of war.

The Emperor of Austria was expected at Prague should way break out.

HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet had instructed the Financial Committee to propose measures for adoption by the Diet, as a preparation against the commercial distress which threatens the country. The municipality of Friome has refused to comply with the request that the public treasures of that town should be sent to Agram, on account of the imminence of war.

PROTEST OF THE VENETIANS.

THE EX-KING OP NAPLES.

Dulcines and nothing shall arrest him. There is but one infallible mode of bringing him to reason and to the most strike him on the face, he will never forgive you. He has, like all heroes, a valuerable prosaic positiveness. Do not strike him on the face, he will never forgive you. He has, like all heroes, a valuerable will resent it, do not wound him in the heart, he will never forgive you. He has, like all heroes, a valuerable will some w

and Primose has refused to comply with the request that has public treasures of that two actional beautiful and the property of the property o

behind and show not less patriotism in fighting against re-action in Southern Italy. An English engineer is said to be now in Brindisi, together with an Inspector (Italian) of the Civil Engineering Department, reporting on the fitness of this line for the transmission of our Indian

THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

Paris Cerrespondence of The London Times.

Accounts from the camp of Châlons, dated the 1st inst., state that the regiments of the Imperial Guard are beginning to assemble there. The detachments which irst quitted Paris arrived at the camp on Friday, and found comfortable quarters prepared for their reception. The 3d and 4th Regiments of Voltigeurs were on their march, and it was expected that the whole of Gen. Bourbaki's division would be established in the camp on Sunday. It was arranged that Gen. d'Antemarre's division should be complete on the 7th inst. The squadron of Cuirassiers of the Guard, to be employed as an escort, had already arrived. The three brigades of that arm were expected on Monday, but the entire force of cavalry could not be complete sconer than the 15th. The batteries of artillery are to arrive at camp on the 18th, and to be completed on the 25th. One company of wagon train had arrived, and another is expected on the 7th. Marshal St. Jean d'Albeely, who is to command the camp, is expected there with his staff on the 13th.

The grand maneuvers are to commence at the end of the month, of which four are to be commanded by generals of division.

The grand masses the month, of which four are to be commanded by generals of division.

The camp is now very different from what it was in the year 1857. At that time there were neither streets, trees, nor gardens, as at present. Half the infantry, the engineers, the generals of brigade and division, the commander in-chief and his staff, are now bedged in wooden houses, well arranged and completely ventilated. The privates have prepared vegetable gardens, which are well eropped. Each regiment brings its furniture, so that on the evening of their arrival the men may dine and drink their coffee as if they were at their quarters in Paris or Versailles. All the troops ask for is fine weather, the heavy rain having converted the chalky soil into white mud. It is said in the camp that some very interesting experiments are shortly to be made in firearms of every caliber. There is an experimental battery for the practice of artillery, permanently fixed at about a mile to the right of the Marshal's headquarters. There all the guns invented in France or in any other part of Europe are tried. It is expected that several foreign officers of distinction will visit the camp this year to witness these experiments.

The Danubinn Principalities. AN EMBASSY TO VIENNA.

Prince Ghika has not yet obtained an audience of the Emperor to notify the accession of Prince Charles of

Hohenzollern to the throne of Roumania. PRINCE CHARLES AND THE SULTAN.

Intelligence received here from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has received 'a letter from Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, in which the latter offers to proare divided on the question of accepting or refusing the preffered visit. Fund Pasha has expressed great indignation at the attitude which the signitary Powers of the Treaties of 1856 and 1858 have taken up in the question of the Danubian Principalities. SERIOUS RIOT AT IBRAILS.

A Vienna dispatch of June 5, says: "Telegraphic intelligence of yesterday's date, received here from Bucharest this evening, announces that a serious met has taken place at Ibraila. The frontier guards resisted the order to join the army at Bucharest, rose against their officers, and de-manded to be sent back to their homes. The Government at first endeavored to compel the obedience of the multineers by means of the regular troops, but, as they were supported by the population, was finally obliged to yield."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE REFORM BILL.

THE REFORM BILL.

The debete on the Reform Bill was resumed in the Honse of Commons on the 4th inst., when a great number of speakers took part in the discussion. Earl Growyenor declared his intention to support the Government, and said it had never been his desire to pass a vote of censure upon them. He hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, because it successful it would both defeat the hill and turn out the Government. After a long debate, Mr. Gladstone, in a calm speech, declared that the bill had been deliberately prepared that the intentions of the Government were sincere and carnest on the question, that a grave responsibility would rest with those who defeated the desire to pass the measure, and that in the two bills the Government had acted in a spirit of conciliation and compromise. On the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech, Capt. Hayter asked leave to withdraw his amendment. This was refused by the Ministerialists, who insisted on the vote, upon which the great mass of the Opposition speech, Capt. Hayter asked leave to withdraw his amendment. This was refused by the Ministerialists, who insisted on the vote, upon which the great mass of the Opposition trooped out of the House to avoid a division, amid the laughter and ironical cheers of the supporters of the bill. On the Seaker putting the question, the amendment was negatived without a dissentent voice. A motion to report progress was carried and the House adjourned.

THE MINISTRIAL CHESS.

drawal of the bills.

TO RESUME.

It was understood in commercial circles that Messrs.
Peto, Betts & Co., would resume business in a few days.
OVEREND, GURNEY & CO.

A committee of shareholders of Overend, Gurney & Co., had suggested that the shareholders should advance at intervals a sum equivalent, probably to £10 per share in the shape of a loan, and that the creditors should be asked to accept debentures with a fixed rate of interest maturing at periods of one, two and three years. A meeting was to be held shortly to discuss the proposition.

THE QUEEN AND MR. PEABODY.

Her Majesty the Queen has already given sittings to Messrs. Dickinson & Tilt of Bond-st, for her portrait, to be presented to Mr. Peabody in acknowledgment of his munificent gifts for the benefit of the poor of London.

Cotton very dull, and prices 4d. lower; sales to-day, 4.000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and operators; Midling Uplands, about 13id.
Breadstaffs dull but firm.

Provisions inactive. LONDON, June 7, 1866. Consols closed at 851 286. United States 5-26s, 642-64j. Erie shares, 42-242j. Lilinois Centrals, 75-275j.

Money Market.—On the 4th and 5th insts. the assumption that an immediate outlreak of war was certain, counteracted to some extent the progress of recovery from the money panic. The discount demand at the Bank was moderate, the best bills being negotiable in the open market at 8 per cent. On the Stock Exchange there was no pressure, and advances on Government securities were offered at 627 per cent. There was some expectation that a reduction of the Bank rate would be looked for next week. Consuls closed at \$52,855 ex div. Commercial Intelligence.

Bank rate would be looked for next week. Consuls closed at 852854 ex div.

Liverpool, June 6, 1866—p. m.

COTTON.—The market on Monday was very active and prices advanced about 1d, \$\psi\$ B. Yesterday and to-day a duil tone has prevailed and the improvement is lost. Sales of three days 35,009, including 5,000 on speculation and export.

MANCHESTER TRADE.—The market has been rather active the instrict of the market has been rather active the instrict of the market has been rather active the instrict of the market has been rather active the instrict of the market has been rather active the instrict of the market has been rather active the instrict of the market has been rather active the instrict of the market has been rather active the instrict of the market has been rather active. Billed the sale of the market has been rather active the instrict of the market has been rather active. The market has been rather active the instrict of the market has been rather active. The market has been rather active to the market has been rather active. The market has been rather active the market has been rather active. The market has been rather active the market has been rather active. The market has been rather and has been rather act

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of Appeals.

The Richmondville Union Seminary, etc., Respondents, agt.

John McDonald, ir., Appellant.

This was an action brought to recover for an alleged subscription for shares of its stock, \$200. The subscription was in due and proper form, and was proved at the trial. The plaintiff also proved that the Seminary buildings were exected and school commenced. It was also proved, under exceptions, that plaintiff incorred large expenses on the faith of the subscriptions, etc.

Defendant claimed that his mere subscription to the paper did not make him liable, unless the same was accepted by the plaintiff, and he became a leval sockholder, of which he insisted there was no evidence, and also that his promise was without consideration.

This Court held that the paper signed by the defendants, being in the form of a subscription to the stock of the plaintiff, and the defendant, at the time of subscribing, being requested to take stock, and then subscribing for the same when the paper was presented, together with the facts that the paper thus signed, etc., came to the plaintiff and was produced at the trial as the true basis of plaintiff as cause of action, was sufficient evidence of acceptance by plaintiff of the defendants right to the number of shares of stock subscribed. That the obligation resting on the corporation to issue the stock to the defendant, and his consequent power to control the corporation to sustain his promise to pay for it. That he was differed to the stock to the defendant and his consequent power to control the corporation to sustain his promise to pay for it. That he was differed to the stock to the defendant of the subscribed. That the obligation resting on the corporation to issue the stock to the defendant of the succession to sustain his promise to pay for it. That he was differed to the subscribed to subscribed. That the obligation resting on the corporation and the subscribed to subscribed. That he consideration to sustain his promise to pay for it. That he was differed to th

that the degree of lorge to whom is decret and weighed by the jory.

The judgment of the Supreme Court was reversed and that of the Court of Oyer and Terminer affirmed, and the proceedings were remitted to the Supreme Court, to the end that they should direct the sentence to be executed according to law.

Francis Ferris agt. The People.

The plaintiff in this case was indicted, tried and convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, in the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New York, and sentenced to death. His conviction was affirmed in the Supreme Court, and the prisoner brought his writ of error to this Court. He demanded that there should be a reversal of the conviction, on the ground that the Court of Sessions had tried him after the expiration of the trial week of its term, Ac.; also, on the ground that the Court had overruled the challenge by the prisoner to the array, and that the conviction, Ac., was against evidence.

This Court were unanimously of the opinion that, under the provisions of the act of 1850 (ch. 28), the Court had hill authority to try the prisoner after the expiration of the third week of its term, as the provisions of that Act were applicable to the Court of Sessions of the City and County of New York.

The Court also held that irregularities in drawing the jury were not such as could by any possibility have changed the persons composing the jury and, therefore, the prisoner could not have been injured the reby, for which reason such irregularities were not a sufficient came for challenge to the array; and as the verificit was clearly sustained by the evidence, the Court of Sessions of the array; and as the verificit was clearly sustained by the evidence, the Court of the Court below, and remanded the came to have the soutence of death carried into execution.

John M. Preskett applicant, agt. Clara Leonard, administra-

to the enfranchisement clause of the Franchise bill, ministers will continue to protect them with the full strength of the Administration.

The Morning Herald says the Reform bills have gone into Committee, there to find their doom.

The Daily News says that the conduct of the Government in maintaining their ground has tended not only to restore a healthy and energetic liberal feeling to the Liberal party, but to check the ethical deterioration which had evidently set in, of which the speeches of Mr. Lowe were a marked indication.

The Morning Post and Advertiser anticipates the withdrawal of the bills.

TO RESUME

Thomas M. Tyng agt. Levi B. Tyng.—Motion granted on conditions, &c.

Jenkins Van Schaick agt. Hezekiah W. Whitney.—Motion denied; plaintiff's const. \$10, to abide event.

Jane Weeks agt. William Elliott.—Motion denied, with John Alfred agt. Elizabeth Alfred.—Report confirmed, and

John Alfred agt. Elizabeth Alfred.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce grauted.

John L. Faber et al. agt. James M. Cutler et al.—The escuteneon or figure surrounding the name, both with large and small bundles, is an imitation of the one used by the plaintiffs, with some slight alterations, and is calculated to deceive. In these the plaintiffs may have a right as a trade-mark, and the evidence shows such to have been used by them for a long time. I think they are entitled to continue the injunction as to any such use of them. The words are not such as to give any one a right to the exclusive use of it. The injunction must be modified accordingly.

Jennie B. Hilton, &c., agt. George W. Niles, &c.—The receipts for May rent should have been applied to these claims. Motion decied.

Garrett H. Srikes agt. Palent B. Miles, &c.—The receipts for May rent should have been applied to these claims.

Motion denied.
Garrett H. Striker agt. Robert B. Minturn. - Motion granted SUPERIOR COURT - SPECIAL TERM - THE STRONG DIVORCE

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—THE STRONG DIVORCE CASE AGAIN.

Peter R. Strong agt. Mary E. Strong.—Let an order be entered directing plaintiff to pay to defendant or her counsel. Messrs. (McKeon and Gay, \$1,000 toward the expenses of defending this action, with (liberty to defendant to move to increase the amount on further afficiaritis showing more clearly and positively the extent of plaintiffs interest in his father's estate; whether he realizes anything therefrom, and if so, how much. No costs of this motion to either party. The order to be made without imposing any condition on defendant.

Adella M. Bouton agt. James H. Bouton.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CRAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE CAMPOZO.

CARDOZO.

White agt. White.—See memorandum with clerk. SURROGATE'S COURT-JUNE 16.—Before Surrogate TUCKER.
WILLS PROVED—CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

WILLS PROVED—CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

During the past week the Surrogate has admitted to probate the wills of the following named persons: John Ward, A. B. Nelson. Wilhelm Zimmerman, John J. Myer, Henry G. Cox, George Edmonds, Aun E. Erford. None of the above wills contain any provisions of public importance. The will of Daniel Monroe bequeaths to the disciples of the church in Seventeenth st. all the money that is due him from them either on hond and mortgage or otherwise. The executors of this will are also directed to pay over to the above church \$1,000, to be invested, and the interest accruing from the same is to be applied to the support of the library in the Sunday-School at tacked to the same church; to the New-York Juvenile Asylim, \$500; to the Trustees of Bethany College, Brook County, Va., \$1,000; to the American Bible Society, \$500.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated Motions and the Balance of Preferred Causes.—
CRECIT.—PART I—Nos. 3055. 1115, 903, 879, 989, 1471, 1337, 1296, 1297, 1581, 1296, 1371, 79, 723, 223, 971, 989, 1071, 899, 563, PART II—Nos. 866, 1456, 862, 1288, 1292, 852, 818, 1172, 1100, 638, 1082, 319, 824, 606, 931, 334, 968, 312, 906, 1316, SPECIAL TERM—Calesdar unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT AND COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—
Adjourned for the Term.

RUNAWAY CASUALTY .- On Sunday evening four All NAWAY CASUALTY.—On Sunday evening four spirited horses attached to a lager bier wagon, belonging to A. Schabel of East Newark, N. J., took fright in Sixth-ave., and ran down the avenue. At the corner of Fourth-st, the vehicle came into collision with car No 43 of the Sixth-ave. line, severely injuring Miss Georgina Meade of Orange, N. J. She was cared for at the Fifteenth Product Station-House, and then left for her home. THE CHOLERA.

FOUR DEATHS SINCE LAST REPORT.

Plan of the Board of Health to Destroy the

Four deaths from cholera have been reported to the Board of Health since the last issue of THE TRIBUNE. We shall endeavor briefly to give a history of these cases, giving the facts as recorded at the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

DEATH IN WAVERLEY-PLACE. Mr. Rufus Durkee arrived in the city last Thursday morn

ing, from Grafton, Rensselaer County, and after break fasting, went to a friend's house, at No. 127 Waverley place. During the evening of that day he wandered around among the cleanlier thoroughfares, spending some time in Fifth-ave, and Madison-square, and finally returning through Fourth-ave., Union-square and University-place, to the residence of his friend. He passed the night comfortably, arose early, took a light breakfast, and started down-town Before reaching his destination he was violently attacked by a profuse diarrhea, which rapidly increased in coplousness and so prostrated him that he was unable to return. He was finally placed in a carriage and driven home, suffering throughout the entire distance from uncentrollable rice-water and albuminous discharges. At noon the patient fell into a state of collapse from which there was no reaction, and at 10 o'clock Friday evening, after an illness of less than Il hours, ne died. Mr. Durkee was fully conscious, even at the moment of dissolution, and replied to questions, until his strength was utterly exhausted, with the clearness of one in perfect health. bouse in which Mr. Durkee died is said to have been admirably kept and cleanly in every respect. His habits were good, and there was no indiscretion of any kind upon his part
so far as the sanitary officers could learn. The usual precautions for preventing the spread of the infection were taken
by the family. Disinfectants were thoroughly used, and thus
far there has been no other case reported in the neighborhood.

FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA IN OAR-ST.

ast Saturday morning, at No. 36 Oak-st. She has been in this country nearly 40 years, and resided in a filthy, badly-ventilated house, only a few hundred yards from that in which Patrick Shea died three days previously. Unfortunately, the house to house inspection instituted by Dr. Harris last Thursday, was arrested before it reached this block, or a third case of cholers would have been found, and a third life saved by timely treatment. A SUDDEN DEMISE IN WATER-ST.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, Robert Gilbert, a watch-man, living in the foul and noxious atmosphere of a basemenat No. 639 Water st., was seized with a violent diarrhea, which grew rapidly more copious and less controlable. Becoming alarmed, he sent out for a physician, who found him in a col-lapsed state, and beyond the reach of the healing art. He died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after an illness of only seven hours. The deceased was a native of England, 65 years of age, miserly in his habits, and habitually a drinker of cheap gin. By depriving himself of the necessaries of life he accumulated a small fortune, which falls to a young daughter, the only relative that is known to survive him. Intelligence of his death was at once sent to Sanitary Superintendent Dal-ton, who telegraphed the inspector of that district to take charge of and thoroughly disinfect the premises. This was not done, however, and yesterday morning, about 17 hours after the demiss of this victim of cholera, the Inspector sent a telegram to the headquarters of the Board of Health for dis-

At 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Lewis Quackenboss, nephew of Judge Quackenboss, residing at No. 227 West Eighteenth-st., died of cholera after three days' illness. The deceased had been in the city but a short time, having recently been mustered out of the service, which he entered early in the war. He had the best of care and treatment, but they were of no avail. His health was somewhat broken by confinement as a prisoner in Richmond, and he lived in a neighborhood already having died of the poison, a few days previously, only two CASE AT THE CORNER OF OAK AND PEARL-STS.

Intelligence was received at the Bureau of Records, Oak-st. The case was reported as cholers, but the patient was alive at 5 o'clock last evening. The house is exceedingly fifthy and the neighborhood just such a one as cholera would select. This district is in the hands of the Board of Health and will be thoroughly disinfected.

The cholern still lingers among the passengers by the Pera-vian, now on board the hulk Illinois, while it has been entirely suppressed among those by the Union. On Friday the bed-

in the Speaker putture in the Speaker putture in the Speaker putture in the Speaker of putture in the Speaker of the Ministry. A for the present scheme of reform the defects have for some time been so patent to the world, that, now the honor of the Government has been averyd, there is not the Blowe of Commons.

The Landy News says: 'The Government has been averyd, there is not to the Blowe of Commons.'

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The Landy News says: 'The Government has been averyd, the common to the Blowe of the State of the S

The news from Seguine's Point is unimportant. The recent injunction against the Board of Health, restraining them from landing passengers from infected ships, has given the Staten Islanders some logree of mental quietude, though they still look forward, not without fear, to the legal test of they still look forward, not without fear, to the legal test of the question, which will take place next Monday. They seem unanimous in the belief that the injunction will be made perpetual, though some of the more shrewd half suspect the movement was not begun until the legal points had been thoroughly canvassed. On Friday next the Anti-Quarantine Committee will hold their second meeting at Stapleton. At present they seem to be quietly awaiting the encounter of their legal representatives with the counsel for the Board of Health. The storm of opposition may now be regarded as having dwindled down to a dead caim.

with the counsel for the hoard of release. The surface of sition may now be regarded as having dwindled down to a dead caim.

The main building at the Point is now habitable. The immense task of thoroughly cleansing it has been completed, although the odors of tallow and turpentine hang around it still. The first floor—to be used as a dising-room—has been repayed with brick, and is both commodious and comfortable. In the dormitories everything is in readiness for the reception of the beds and bedding, and they will be fully furnished in a few days.

The police force have had a very agreeable time of it since their occupation of the Point. When not on duty, they spend their time in fishing, yachting—Judge Connolly having sent his yacht for their amusement—and thus they enjoy themselves in a kind of perpetual holiday. One of the number has succeeded in catching fever and ague, and will be sent home on the sick list to-day. Yesterday a number of the wives and families of the policemen visited the Point, but the weather suddenly drove them back to the city. The islanders also visited the grounds in strong force, but were compelled to content themselves with peering curiously through the openings in the fence and the half open gates. The stereotyped report from the Potomac may be transferred to the new Quarantine—All quiet on the Lower Bay.

CITY NEWS.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE. -At a late hour on Friday THE NEW FOST-OFFICE.—At a late hour on Friday afternoon, the Commission appointed to select a site for a new Post-Office, and the building to contain rooms to accommodate the United States Court room, met in private session in the Controller's office. During the absence of the Mayor and Controller, no definite action was had, but from all that can be learned the Commission will, undoubtedly, select that portion of the Park bounded by Beckman st. and Park place on the north. Ann.st., on the south, Park-row on the jeast, and Broadway on the west. CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT .- On Saturday night.

Wm. McCormick, a sailor, was arrested by Officer Fleming of the Fourth Precinct, for having in his possession a slung-shot. The prisoner was yesterday committed by Justice Hogan. [Announcements.]

MRS. EMMA WALLER.

This gifted and high toned lady says of L'EMAIL DE PARIS: I find it far superior to snything of the kind I ever used. It produces a soft and fine appearance and leaves the skin white and clear. L'EMAIL DE PARIS removes freckles, tan, black specks, small-pox marks, and all discolorations of the skin, rendering it soft, white and elegantly tinted. Sold by L. IsaBaux. No. 822 Broadway, Sole Agent. Mailed on addressing Janub & Runn. General Importers, New-York.

The great Broadway burglary would have been prevented had the premises been protected with the BURGLAR ALARM TRIEGRAPH. It cannot be broken through without an alarm. E. Holmes, No. 224 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., are again to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 a. m., 1 to 9 p. m.; Ladies, 10 to 12 a. m. Sandays: Gents, 6 to 12 a. m.

Prom Bremen-ln steamship Hasses. A. Leutz, H. Hodmann, J. Muller and wife. J. N. Langstrah, B. Betterstein, G. Rosenthal, A. Sandheig, H. Dittmer, F. A. Benedict and wife, A. de Greiff and wife, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Bees, A. Hoffersam, W. Eggeshit and wife, W. Bambridge, W. Francis and wife, S. Sturmers, L. Phillippi, L. Welssmann, and siter, G. A. Muller and wife, S. Sturmer, J. Hirsch, F. Heitig, D. Burbach and family, P. Booll, T.Carr, H. Beeks, J. Richardson, W. Jones, H. Walleceleker, and others.
FROM SAVANNAH—In steamship Virgo—Miss Barnes, Miss C. Booth, Miss E. J. Smith, Miss Mary M. Harris, J. R. Russell, H. Eppinger, H. Herrick, Mr. Austin, Mr. Fe'herstone, Mrs. Brown and J. children.
FROM POINT PETER—In 1948 Susan Jane—G. de Fontenoy, E. Decarery Fuesecare, Clementine barts; Marie G. de Fonterrey.

Steamship Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mose and pass to Isan Odell.

Steamship Glaucus, Gale. Boston, with moise, and pass, to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, with moise, to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston Jame 14, with moise, and pass, to Livingston, Fox & Co. June 15, off Hutteras, passed steamship Gen. Bastnes, bound S.

Steamship Hansa (Breun.), and 175 page, to Octiche & Co. Ship Martina, Lewin, Livernool 43 days, with salt to order.

Ship Mobile (Breun.), Wieting, Bremen 27, with moise, and 662 page, to Charles Luling & Co. Herl birth and 4 deaths.

Ship Hemisphere (Br., Benson, Livernool 32 days, with moise, and 662 page, to Williams & Guiou.

Bark Augusta Louine (Holst.), Hansen, Cardiff 27 days, with moise, and Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Stainmander (Pross.), Keiser, Antwerp 52 days, with moise, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Sussan Jame (of Nassau), Hanford, Point Petre (Guadalcope), 18 days, with sugar & Church.

Brig Fedor, Fickett, Neuvitas 12 days, with sugar, &c., to Peck & Church.

Brig Arichat West (of Arichat, Parol), Key, Francis 11 days, with.

Church.

Brig Arichat West (of Arichat, Parol), Key, Francis Il days, with
magar to B. T. Small & Co.
Brig Emily Connected St. Andrews, N. B.), Waycott, Ponce, F.
B. 15 days, with molesses to master.
B. 15 days, with molesses to master.
Brig Zavanette Jantine, Wagener, Rio Grande 60 days, with hides,
te., to master. Has been 10 days N of Hatteras, with light winds and! Brig Sumanne, McCobb, Barbados 20 days, with molasses to Smith

k Co. Sikworth, Crishop (of and from Sonderland), 38 days, with coal to Boyd & Hincken.
Schr. Margaret Ann (of Halifax, N.S.), Sillman, Glace Bay 10 days, with coal to B. F. Small & Co.
Schr. Satile, Rockwrll (St. Johns, P. R.), May 26, via Norfolk 4 days, with sugar to master.
Schr. J. D. Burling, Shaw, Newbern, N. C., 7 days, with ordnance Schr. J. D. Burning, Shaw, accessing to U. S. Quatermaster.
Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. S. Moulton, Crewley, Addrson Tdays, with spars.
Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethyoet for Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Terrell, Elizabethyoet for Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Terrell, Elizabethyoet for Philadelphia.

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2.—The Low Instep.
3.—The High Instep.
4.—The Heel.
5.—The Ankle.
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